

The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1882

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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U.S.-Korean Treaty, 1882

The American decision this week to stand by the South Koreans in their fight for independence is one time in the 70-year history of U.S.-Korean relations that the United States has shown more than a token interest in guaranteeing Korean integrity.

American friendship for Korea was first affirmed in 1882 when President Arthur signed a treaty of commerce with "the Hermit Nation," promising to "use our good offices" if any country oppressed Korea. At that time, as through most of her 4,200-year history, Korea belonged to China. Occasionally, during those centuries, Japan attempted to take Korea and sometimes they did.

In the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 Japan won Korea as a sphere of influence and in 1910 President Theodore Roosevelt acquiesced to Japan's annexation of Korea, then called Chosen.

After World War I, on March 1, 1919, Koreans declared their independence in a national uprising which was ruthlessly put down by the Japanese. Once again the U.S. did not feel obligated to use its good offices to halt oppression in Korea.

At the Cairo conference during World War II, Chiang Kai-shek of China proposed that Korea be granted independence. Franklin Roosevelt and Churchill agreed that "in due course Korea shall be free and independent." But there was Yalta — and at Yalta there were concessions to Russia. As a result, Korea was divided arbitrarily at the 38th parallel and was occupied by the Russians in the north and the Americans in the south.

The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission on Korea held 61 meetings, threw up its hands at the impasses and finally turned the whole Korean problem over to the United Nations. Under U.N. auspices elections were held in the southern zone and the present Korean government under Rhee was set up. The Russians refused to recognize this government and set up their own communist puppet regime before they withdrew Soviet troops. The U.S. gave economic assistance and advice to the Seoul government, helped train the southern police-army, and also withdrew our troops. But we have continued giving economic aid and moral support to the southern Koreans. Thus South Korea has come to be considered a protectorate of the U.S. just as North Korea is considered a satellite of Moscow.

Now, by sending planes and munitions into the Korean war and by appealing to the United Nations for action, the United States is at least using its good offices as well as its good right hand to protect Korea from oppression — just as we promised in 1882.

Olds to Water Policy Commission

One rule that rarely is violated is this: Politicians take care of their own. For example, scarce are the new dealers who are not on the government payroll, unless they departed voluntarily. If one alphabetical agency was headed by congress another one sprouted in its place, or maybe two or three. And behold, the employees of the defunct agency are on the payroll of the new. Maybe they changed offices, or perhaps they merely changed the gilt lettering on the office door. They are agile as monkeys leaping from tree to tree, and keeping off the ground.

Take the case of Leland Olds who failed of confirmation for reappointment to the federal power commission. Was he thrown to the

wolves and forced to earn his living in private employment? Not at all. We learn he is secretary of the president's water resources policy commission. This is a very important body, for it is supposed to develop a national policy with respect to control and use of waters. Olds was a suspect on the power commission, but he certainly is in a potentially key spot on the water policy commission. However the office may be just a meal-ticket job. At any rate Olds is cared for.

This commission made a trip through the northwest last week. It held a closed meeting in Seattle but none in Oregon, going on to San Francisco. One question that has been referred to the commission is whether interest from federal power projects shall be returned to the treasury or be spent to subsidize reclamation projects. This commission should be allowed to make its report before any significant legislation is passed respecting handling of water resource enterprises.

Baseball Defense Need

It is a theory of warfare that each new offensive weapon quickly is followed by a counter-weapon for defense. The rule seems to have run out on the atomic bomb, but new weapons are being devised to prevent delivery of the bomb.

Something similar has hit major league baseball. In the old battle between pitcher and batter the latter seems to be getting the best of it. The batting eye is coming to excel the pitching arm.

In four days with 37 games in major leagues 111 home runs were batted out, 30 in one day, to break the record. The scores run frequently into the 'teens.

There is no way automatically to improve pitching, but there is a way to cut down the chance for a home run — put less bounce in the ball. If the home run orgy continues, and pitchers become as expendable as football players through substitutions maybe the baseball bosses will start tampering with the ball.

Just five years ago Sunday, June 25, the United Nations Charter was signed amid great good fellowship and high hopes in San Francisco. "Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," the signatories agreed "to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors . . . and to insure . . . that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest . . ." Yes, Russia signed the promise, too!

The new federal law permitting sale of colored margarine without special tax goes into effect July 1st. It will have no effect in Oregon and 13 other states because they prohibit the sale of margarine. A number of the states which do permit the sale of colored oleo still impose special taxes. The prospect is that the battleground now will be shifted to legislatures in states which retain discriminatory legislation against margarine.

Progress in utilization of waste wood materials is reported. The wartime wood alcohol plant at Springfield has been brought into production of wood molasses or sugar, usable for stock feed from sawdust. At Des in Hood River county a mill will be constructed to make hardboard out of lumbermill waste. Wood research is paying off.

Reports of New Weapons Development Said Greatly Overestimated; Production Still Low

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, June 26—The "new weapons" propaganda is reaching sinister proportions. Someone had better set down the honest facts before everyone becomes dreamily deluded that the West will be cheaply defended with a few Buck Rogers model atomic disintegrators.

The current propaganda started, in the first place, because of the ground forces' jealousy of the publicity accorded weapons-of-the-future of the rival navy and air force. The jealousy led, by the squalid, familiar route, to the usual calculated leak about ground force achievements in the new weapons field. Perhaps the best comment is the reported remark of the president, when he forbade official publication of the ground force claims.

"Why the hell," said Truman, "don't these guys pipe down?" In the second place, the claims now being made are grossly misleading. One group of the alleged "new weapons" is actually composed of old weapons, like the recoil-less gun, the shaped charge, the proximity fuse and the non-magnetic land mine, which every informed student of defense problems has known about for years. Another group of these "new weapons" comprises weapons like the nuclear weapons for infantry and all the different varieties of guided missile, which will not be ready for use in combat for a long time to come.

Thus the "new weapons" propaganda is creating the illusion of a revolution in tactics and strategy, when no such revolution has as yet occurred. This is

bad enough. It is still worse, however, that this propaganda also masks one of the major scandals of the American defense effort, which is the slowness of new weapons research and development by all three services.

In his admirable book, Dr. Vannevar Bush bitterly hinted at this scandal. The Army Ordnance, for example, long neglected the adaptation to anti-tank uses of the recoil-less gun and shaped charge, both of which existed at the end of the second war. If this adaptation has now at last been made, as claimed, it has been made late. Because of the delay, the new anti-tank weapons are not yet sufficiently perfected. Hence, large-scale orders cannot be placed within a reasonable time, unless research and development are greatly stepped up.

In the case of the real novelties, like guided missiles, the picture is immeasurably worse. Only about \$100,000,000 a year is currently being invested in all the different guided missile projects of the three services. No field of research and development is more vast, more complex, or more expensive. Hence progress has been so slow that the first experimental mass firing of the first true, supersonic guided missile will not occur for at least five years. Nor will this delay be overcome by the botching that the services are now indulging in, such as the substitution of sub-sonic turbo-prop power plants in missiles needing supersonic speed for full effectiveness.

In short, the facts about the new weapons are far from justifying us in putting off the great intensification of defense effort demanded by the world situation. On the contrary, only a great intensification of the defense effort will provide us with these new weapons at the time when we are going to need them, which the Atlantic foreign ministers at

London officially defined as 1953-'54.

In the third place, even if the new weapons are available before the time of danger, it is childish nonsense to suppose that the need for armies, navies and air forces will magically vanish. It is supposed to be a "misunderstanding" to suggest, for example, that Western Europe cannot be defended against the red army with less than thirty to forty powerful modern divisions.

But in fact, the American, British and French planners have only been able to make this low estimate of the European ground force requirement precisely because they assumed the new European army would be equipped with the new ground force weapons now in prospect. And if recruiting, organizing and training the new European army is delayed until after the new weapons are ready in quantity, Europe will still lack a ground defense when the time of danger begins.

Equally, air tactics and strategy will be altered, perhaps very drastically, by the perfection of the guided missiles. But it will still be essential to have a powerful tactical air force. And it is downright criminal to babble about the guided-missiles-of-the-future, while we do nothing to build up the tactical air strength that is needed now and can be built up now.

Such illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. They all make one point. The time for self-delusion is over. The time for effort is at hand. And if we let ourselves be lulled out of making this effort by the hope that some day, somehow, new weapons are going to solve all our defense problems and make everyone invulnerable at low cost, we shall be inviting the destruction which our folly will deserve.

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More Taxis Than People In Beirut

By Henry McLemore
BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 26 — I doubt if anywhere in the world a drive of only sixty miles separates two cities as different as Damascus and Beirut.

Damascus is swathed in antiquity, is oriental and Moslem. Beirut is as modern as many European cities and is predominantly Christian. Few cities have a more beautiful natural setting than this capital of Lebanon. It is built around a crescent of the Mediterranean with snow-capped mountains forming a backdrop. Within an hour's drive of the bathing beaches of Beirut a winter sport fan can find good skiing, even in the summer months.

The Lebanese believe that the original Garden of Eden was in their country, and they may have something there. Certainly few countries can boast such fruits. All of them are outside and as sweet as sugar, and the Lebanese must consume more fruit per capita than any other people on earth. They eat fruit morning, noon and night, and in the villages fruit is the staple diet.

The Lebanese are very proud of being up-to-date and modern and the new Republic must have as wide-awake and humming a Chamber of Commerce as is to be found anywhere. When you enter the country you are presented with a luridly illustrated brochure extolling the country's beauties, and while the language of the pamphlet is a bit confusing, the visitor can hardly miss the point.

Always one to quote you a few sentences from the C. of C.'s literary outburst:

"Isn't Lebanon like a huge ocean liner moored to the Mediterranean? Fancy your summer vacation as a cruise, with all its benefit and charm; rest and relaxation, climbing and games on deck, social meetings, colorful sights and sports . . . 'Fresh, vitamin-packed food will be a source of youth and dynamism for every cell in your being. All dreams come true . . . in fairy tales . . . in detail even to the finest shades of the subtlest whim . . . coolness, color, comfort"

"Apples and invigorating waters of celebrated springs . . . Delightful walks will lead you to Spring of Milk, Spring of Honey, Spring of Iron. Everything to restore the most delicate health. In passing, pluck a rose at Starey! . . ."

The Lebanese are very friendly people, particularly toward Americans. This is not usually the case in this section of the world, it being generally believed that Uncle Sam has ulterior motives back of his open-handedness. Beirut is delightfully inexpensive according to American standards. The St. George is a very fine hotel, located right on the Mediterranean, with its own bathing beach, canoes, aquaplanes, and speedboats; yet two people can have a lovely room and three superb meals a day for around twelve dollars. Try to find a bargain like that in New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, or almost any other American city.

I don't know the exact population of Beirut but I am willing to bet that there aren't as many people as there are taxicabs. Every other car — and there are thousands of them, mostly new Detroit models — is a taxicab. The rates are reasonable, too. You can get one to drive you to Damascus for less than ten dollars.

The candies and pastries of Beirut are celebrated throughout the Middle East. Supposed to be the best in the world, and every third shop is a sweet shop. No place for reducing, Beirut.

The people of Beirut like coffee houses in the daytime and

GRIN AND BEAR IT

FINISHING SCHOOL IS EXPENSIVE



Safety Valve

Would Reinstated Demoted Firemen To the Editor:

Several days ago when Chief W. P. Roble of the fire department said he wanted to resign and was begged to stay on the job by some of the higherups he changed his mind. It reminds one of a big boy who went crying to his folks to get permission so he could beat up a couple of little boys.

Now already Chief Roble has demoted two old firemen who held the rank of captain to just plain firemen. One of the men has been with the fire department for 30 years and the other 24 years. Surely these men who have given the best years of their lives to the fire department deserve something more fair than this.

If my memory serves me right a couple of years ago two policemen got just about the same deal and were reinstated by the civil service board.

It seems like the new city manager system is in a way responsible for this. The way I understand it the mayor hires the manager and the city manager hires his pals. The way I think it should be is when a police chief or fire chief passes the age limit then the assistant chief should have his job, not some pal of either the city manager or the mayor.

This would be the only fair way to handle the job and then there would be a lot more co-

night clubs when the sun goes down. It is said that half of the business is transacted over cups of thick, syrupy Turkish coffee. There must be twenty-five or more night clubs in the town. The main attraction at one of the most popular spots is an act billed as "Buck and Chick . . . Sensational Act Representing the Far West of America."

by Lichty



"Regardless of world financial trends, I stand for the sound dollar . . . and I shall see that it continues to be worth the full 52 cents!"

America Must Save Korea Or Lose Face

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
American policy regarding developments in Korea apparently will depend heavily on what happens in the next 48 hours.

If the South Koreans are able to mobilize their defenses for a time, help will arrive. But Korea is not a military objective for which the U.S. would conduct a liberation action. If the reds sweep over it as they now threaten, that will be that. The traditional "dagger pointed at the heart of Japan" — which now means at America's Pacific defenses — will be in the hands of the communists.

The United States was quick to realize that the risks of unilateral action against communist invaders was not worth the candle. She hurriedly obtained a certificate of legality from the United Nations.

The U. N. had sponsored withdrawal of American occupation forces and the establishment of the South Korean government. Since the U. S. was prime mover in all this, its obligation is also very clear. What its ability may be is not so clear.

The United Nations finds itself today in much the same position as the League of Nations when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia. The western powers were dead against it, but Ethiopia was not a spot over which they could risk a war. They backed and filled, made some half-hearted gestures, and the dictators confirmed the experience of Japan in Manchuria in 1931 — that the democracies would not or could not back their principles with real strength. The Spanish civil war, with its international participation, and World War II, followed quickly.

If the U. S., having promised and encouraged but done very little, loses Southern Korea now, the lesson will be taken to heart in every country now dependent on American support.

The situation in Korea is different from what it was in China. The South Koreans really want to fight, and army morale is high, considering what they have. In China nobody wanted to fight except the communists and a few generals.

The U. S. assumed responsibility for preparing the South Korean army, but implementation was half-hearted. We supplied fight arms. But an informed estimate is that the South Korean army can keep up consistent fire only for two or three days. That's why ammunition is being rushed.

If seemingly reliable information reaching me is correct, this is the result of a deliberate attitude on the part of U. S. authorities. Instigated by fear that if the South Koreans were too well armed they might initiate trouble themselves, and based on miscalculation of the initial pushing ability of the northerners.

The possibilities inherent in the situation are manifold. Should the U. S., acting as agent for the U. N., try to stop the fighting by force if, as expected, the cease fire order is ignored?

What else can be done? Certainly, if the theory of halting aggression in its first stages is to be maintained, the U. S. can't take a weak attitude.

But the initiative is largely out of the hands of the democracies. If they move in with physical aid for South Korea, then they must be prepared to meet the force of Russia if she chooses to throw it in.

Does the West get into a position where Russia can make or refuse the issue at will, or does it remain in a position short of direct war risk, but losing Korea?

Militarily, Korea is not worth the price of a major war. Politically, the decision has not been made. The effect on the morale of other borderline countries is still being weighed against the cost.

Britain once drew a line in Europe, along the German-Polish border. She said she would defend it, although she could by no means reach it, and a world war began.

Such a line may not be drawn in Korea just now, and even if it were there are good reasons to believe Russia would not make Hitler's miscalculation.

But things that are known more in heaven than in earth hang in the balance today.

Bus Drivers to Receive Safety Awards Tonight

Six City Transit line bus drivers will be honored for driving safety records ranging to 12 years at a dinner tonight in the Senator hotel.

General manager of the lines, Carl Wendt, and Robert Davidson, Salem manager will present a scroll and pin from the National Safety Council to Henry Eld for 12-year record, Arthur Eld, 11, Homer Harrison, 10, Riley Robertson, 9, George T. Walker, 8, and Edward Dolan, 6.

Mayor R. L. Eilstrom, member of the Salem Traffic Safety Commission, and Dave Hess, chairman of the Traffic Safety Council, will extend the congratulations of the people of Salem.

operation. I do not know Fire Chief Roble or the fire captains either but I do hope the civil service board reinstates them.

M. Miller
1730 So. Capitol st.

Editor's Note—The difficulties lie within the fire department and do not involve the city manager. The cases of the demoted firemen will be heard by the civil service board.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Everyone is not saving their money as they should."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "chiropractor"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Indubitable, inaccessable, inalienable, contemptible.
4. What does the word "excrete" mean?
5. What is a word beginning

with or that means "decorative"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "Not everyone is saving his money as he should."
2. Pronounce ki-ro-prak-ter, 1 as in kite, principal accent on first syllable. 3. Inaccessable. 4. To curse, or call down evil upon. "Who can excrete such motives?" 5. Ornamental.

Marriage License Records Falling

Eight couples asking for marriage licenses Monday assured that this month would be at least third highest on record for license applications in Marion county. When the office closed last night, with four days to go, last June's figure of 114 had been tied.

At the current rate, the license rush would threaten the 132 of June, 1946, and August, 1949, and approach the all-time record of 142 in August, 1946.



Local Disabled American Veterans chapter discussing plans to sell the partially completed DAV building and lot on North Church and Marion streets and to turn proceeds over to the Salem Memorial Auditorium association. But there are lots of ifs connected with deal, says Jim Callaway, chapter officer. First of all, chapter must acquire title to the property which is now in litigation. Officials can't understand delay in legal procedure of chapter's suit against DAV branch corporation which sponsored the building program in the first place.

If and when title is acquired, says Callaway, then a committee of business men will be formed to sell property for chapter. When sale is made those who originally made contributions to the building will get their money back — if they want it. Whatever cash remains will then be turned over to the local auditorium association by the civic committee. DAV officials still burning over bad light thrown on local chapter in building deal flop.

Wonder if VFW convention, starting Wednesday, will be as noisy as American Legion's last summer . . . Joe Hopkins, Salem vets housing manager, is strong candidate for post of department jr. vice-commander — seat most hotly contested because it eventually leads to commandment . . . carnival will operate (for first time in several years) on North Cottage street back of post office . . . dugout will be just three doors from local bastille on High street in former Mar's restaurant spot . . . among nearly 40 resolutions to be introduced on convention floor will be state bonus measure and another against world government . . . headquarters opened Monday in Senator hotel for auxiliary and VFW.

Seems that Miss Oregon contest at Seaside this year will have to struggle along without a Miss Salem entry . . . no group has yet agreed to sponsor a local contest . . . Salem Exchange considered but later discarded idea . . . besides girls don't have to go clear to Seaside anymore to get in beauty contest — they can stay home and get elected queen of something or other . . . Salem Chamber of Commerce to open Wednesday a.m. in new Senator hotel quarters . . . Manager Clay Cochran hopes some day chamber will have own building.

Writing on this page other day the Alsop brothers were wondering if these boom times will be followed by a bust . . . evidently they did not study closely the economic situation in Hollywood where every boom MUST have a bust.

Bronc busters, up in the air good deal of the time anyway, will be off the ground for profit at Molalla Buckaroo next month . . . when cowpokes are through bustin' cows, pullin' leather and throwin' bulls at Molalla afternoon show they'll saddle a plane and hightail it for the night contest at Toppenish (Wash.) Roundup . . . thus they get a chance to fracture their hmbres for fame and prize money at two shows in one day . . . this oughta help the cowboys corral a heap of makin's money but must be sorta hard on the place where they keep their wallets.